THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Impeachment of Three New York Judges.

THE WRANGLE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Prince's Motion to Commence the Proceedings at Once.

SPEAKER SMITH'S SOLEMN HARANGUE.

Is There Misapprehension in the Minds of Members ?--- Must Not the Business of the House Be First Completed ?

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE READY.

Mr. Tilden Believes the House Fully Committed Upon the Subject.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE CHARTER.

The Seventy Solons and City Office-Holders Besieging the Executive

ALBANY, April 26, 1872. The question of the impeachment of the New York Judges against whom charges have been preferred, was up again in the Assembly to-day, created some sharp discussion. Last week Mr. Prince offered a resolution to the effect that the House complete its legislative business as far as possible by noon to-day; that the report of the Ju-Committee in relation to the charges against the New York Judges be made the special order for that time; that the House then enter npon "proceedings for impeachment," and that notice thereof be given to the Senate and to the Comptroller of the State. The resolution having been laid upon the table, Mr. Prince called it up yes-terday, and moved to substitute Wednesday, May 1, for Friday, April 26, which was adopted. a further amendment, Mr. Alvord moved to strike out all of the resolution relating to proceedings for impeachment, and to simply make the report of the committee the special order for the 1st of May, immediately after the reading of the journal. The whole subject was again laid on the table yesterday, but it was called up to-day, Mr. Preston moving to reconsider the vote by which it had been laid upon the table. Mr. Prince immediately moved the previous question, and Mr. Alvord called for the yeas and nays upon that motion. The result was that the resolution was taken from the table by a vote of 61 to 48. The first question was upon the adoption of Mr. Alvord's substitute, and it was lost by a vote of 38 to 71. The question then recurred

which was carried by a vote of 76 to 29, as follows:which was carried by a vote of 76 to 29, as follows:

Yasa-Messrs. Alberger, I. H. Babcock, Badeau, Baltz, Beckwith, Bemus, Bennett, Blair, E. E. Brown, I. D. Brown, Buckley, Buell, Burritt, Carroll, Chamberlain, Chambers, Crandall, Dunphy, Flammer, Foley, Ford, Fowler, Geib, Goring, Goss, Greenhalgh, Haight, Hart, Haughton, A. L. Hayes, Horrick, A. Hill, Holdridge, Houghton, Hungerford, Kennedy, Kilian, Kinapp, Knettes, Lincoln, Lippitt, G. P. Lord, Loughran, Lynde, Mackay, Marcy, Moore, Niles, Fell, Pierce, Freston, Prince, Ray, Rice, Roche, Rose, Sage, Shopardson, Smiley, Snyder, Speaker, Springsted, Squires, Strahan, Swain, Fucker, W. J. Van Disen, Vedder, Whitbeck, White, White, White, White, White, White, Markamer, Marcy, Moodward, Woolsey, Wyman and Feomane, To.

Nava-Messrs, Abbott, Alvord, D. L. Babcock, Bert, English, Couchman, Dykeman, Engl., Fort, Griffin, D.

comans—70.

NAYs—Messrs. Abbott, Alvord, D. L. Babcock, Berri, ampbell, Couchman, Dykeman, Enos Fort, Griffin, D. Hill, Hollistor, Husted, Jacobs, Kingsland, Lewis, Moran, Moseley, Mosher, Moulton, Mardock, Osgood, Simson, myth, Sniper, Tobey, M. M. Tompkins, Twombly and fest—29.

Speaker Smith, who had resigned the chair to Mr. Husted, and who had changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative in order to be able to make a motion to reconsider, then took the floor, and, moving to reconsider the vote by which the resolution had just been adopted, proceeded to discuss the question involved in that portion of it sual solemn and studied manner he first called attention to that calm, deliberate and independent judgment which members ought to exercise in a

question of such great importance as the one which was before them. He imagined that some had voted for the resolution under a misapprehension. He did not intend to criticise the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who had offered the resolution, for he believed it had been offered with a sincere desire to advance the public interests; but he did desire to point out what the resolution itself proposes. First, it declared that by the lat of May the Repeative of the Section of the S

The debate now assumed the shape of

A CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In reply to a question by the Speaker, Mr. Prince said that one advantage of passing this resolution was that it would serve to allay public excitement. There was a degree of uneasiness in the public mind from the belief by some people that there was a possibility of the Logislature adjourning without taking any action upon this matter of the Judges. He was quite confident that the Judiciary Committee would be ready to report by the 1st of May. Mr. D. B. Hill here inquired whether, if the House sustained this resolution, it would not be bound to enter upon proceedings of impeachment, even if the committee should report that the charges against the Judges had not been sustained by the evidence. Mr. Prince replied that it would not, even supposing the case suggested to be within the possibilities. Mr. Hill further asked whether the Judiciary Committee had agreed upon their report, to which Prince gave an evasive answer by stating that he did not consider it proper to tell what had transpired in executive session of the committee, and Prince replied that it was not presented by the Judiciary Committee, and Prince replied that it was not presented by the Judiciary Committee, and Prince replied that it was not presented by the Judiciary Committee, and such presented by himself, after consultation with members of that committee. In conclusion, Mr. Prince made a short appeal to the House to sustain him in this matter. The House had shown its confidence in the Committee on Canais, and he hoped it would now show its confidence in the Judiciary Committee in its efforts to carry on this important matter decentiy and in order, and according to the precedent that had been established.

OLD SALT ON THE JUDICIAL ERMINE.

Mr. Alvord now made a last attempt to defeat the

would now show its confidence in the Judiciary Committee and sustain that committee in its efforts to carry on this important matter decently and in order, and according to the precedent that had been established.

OLD SALT ON THE JUDICIAL ERMINE.

Mr. Alvord now made a last attempt to defeat the resolution. In his opinion Prince had not taken a single tenable position. He deemed it altogether wrong for the House to resolve to enter upon proceedings for impeachment before the report of the committee had been presented, before even the report had been finished, and without a particle of evidence before the House tending to show the necessity for impeachment. He pointed out also that under the constitution and the statutes of the State, after the report should have been presented, the Legislature had the power either to reject the report, to remove the Judges by concurrent resolution, or to order a trial by a Court of Impeachment. He contended that no proceedings for impeachment could be entered upon until after the report of the committee had been presented and adopted. He was willing to consider the subject without delay, would vote to set aside all other business if the report should be presented to-day, but he deemed it due to the high character of the Judges, due to the reputation of those concerned, due to the people of the State, and due to the highest of all earthly positions—that of thy Judge, who holds in his hands the balance between right and wrong—that the House should proceed carefully to see that the fountains of justice are purified, and at the same time that there should he no attempt to prejudge the cases of those Judges, or by imputation cast any siur or Indignity upon what should be held most pure and sacred among men. For these reasons he was utterly opposed to the resolution.

After a few remarks from Mr. Nice, a motion to lay the motion to rec

by a Vote of stiff the united that the third try, as follows:—
YEAS—Messrs, Abbott, Alvord, D. L. Babcock, Blair, E. E. Brown, Campbell, Chambers, Dumphy, Enos, Fort, Fowler, Green, Griffin, Haughton, Healy, D. B. Hill, Hollster, Houghton, Husted, Jacobs, Kennedy, Killan, Kings, Hand, Lewis, Morton, Moseley, Moulton, Murdock, Oakley Osgood, Paige, Roche, Shepardson, Simson, Smyth, Sniper, Speaker, Tobey, M. M. Tompkins, West, Wood ward—1

per, Speaker, Tobey, M. M. Tompkins, West, Woodward—4.

Navs—Messrs. Aiken, Alberger, I. H. Baboock, Bartella Navs—Messrs. Aiken, Alberger, I. H. Brown, Boekh Marritt, Carroll, Chamberlain, Couchman, Crandall, Bytoman, Eastman, Flammer, Ford, Gelb, Goring, Goss, Greenhaigh, Gregory, Haight, Hart, A. L. Hayes, Herrick, A. Hill, Holdridge, Hungerford, Knettles, Lincoln, Lippitt, G. D. Lord, G. P. Lord, Lott, Loughran, Lynde, Mackay, Marcy, Moore, Mosher, Niels, Pell, Pierce, Presson, Prince, Rice, Rose, Sage, Smiley, Snyder, Springsted, Squires, Strahan, Swain, Tiden, Tucker, Twombly, A. L. Van Dusen, W. J. Yan Dusen, Vedder, Whitbeck, White, Woolsey, Wyman, Yeomans—82.

The New York politicians, who are here in swarms, are still on the auxious seat about the New York charter. They have been working like benvers during the past day or two to strike some line of information by which they might get an inkling as

The New York politicians, who are here in swarms, are still on the anxious seat about the New York charter. They have been working like beavers during the past day or two to strike some line of information by which they might get an inkling as to what the Governor "intends to do about it;" but they have been so far utterly unable to obtain anything definite. The Governor is as close-mouthed as an oyster, and even his most intimate political friends have given up the "pumping" work in disgust. Mr. Wheeler, the chairman of the Seventy's delegation, is still on hand and is making the most of the time that remains before the expiration of the legal ten days to strengthen the charter in the good graces of the Governor; but even he has no idea what effect his efforts and arguments have had, and he is not likely to before the ten days are at an end, if the Governor does not veto it in the meantime. Wheeler, however, does not give up the ship, and although the impression is fast gaining ground that a veto will end the general suspense next week, he still persists in the belief that the bill will be allowed to become a law, if not by the Governor's signing it, at least by the pig-in-the-hole principle, This beliefs founded simply upon his carnest hope that the charter will not be doomed, and is not based upon any official information that he has obtained from the executive office, for, as I said before, there is not a soul in or out of Albany, except the Governor himself, who knows for certain what the fate of the charter will really be. The Office-Holders From New York

Seem to be just now the worst scared people for miles around about the subject, and, judging from the general talk they induge in as to the upshot of the whole matter, they are only waiting for a certain sign in the heavens to "jump Jim Crow" in a way that will enable them to hang about the old pap tables or be selected to feed at the new ones. There is scarcely a department in the city that has not some kind of a representative here to boost his fellow

which the bill makes peremptory, may file them without delay.

The Senate to-day passed, among other bills, the Albany Patronage bill, the act making election day a legal holiday, and that providing for the charter election in New York in May, which was amended by Mr. Palmer so as to make the election take place on the fourth Friday of the month.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN UNDER FIFTER.

on the fourth Friday of the month.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN UNDER FIFTEN.

The bill prohibiting manufacturers from employing any child under lifteen years of age who shall not have attended a public school or evening school during at least three of the calendar months of the year while employed in a manufactory, came up in Committee of the Whole this evening. Mr. Madden made a motion to strike out the enacting clause, and claimed that he made it for the sake of the poor and the needy. There were thousands of children under fifteen in the State who worked to support a widowed mother and younger brothers and sisters. Many of them were learning trades, and he had known children who had worked for a living while under fifteen to become the very best men in their localities in every respect. It was all vory well to talk about compelling a child of the age fixed in the bill tog to school, but there were thousands who were too poor to go, and could not go, while others as well as themsolves were suffering the very worst privations from extreme poverty. It was better by far, in his opinion, that they should carn an honest living than to be compelled to starve and probably to stal in keep body and soul together. Mr. Maddon's appeal was made with such feeling that he

carried the entire Senate with him, even against the strong effort made by Mr. Henedict to secure its passage, and the result was the killing of the bill by the enacting clause being struck out.

FREE LIBRARIES.

The Free Library bill, which provides that every town that wants to indulge in a public library can expend \$2,000 for the luxury and tax itself for the amount, provided a majority of the voters decide in favor of the idea, has already passed the Assembly and now awaits the signature of the Governor. The Vanderbilt "Sink the Track" bill has been made a special order in the Senate for Monday evening next.

THE NEW YORK TAX LEVY.

The New York Tax Levy bill, with the fifth and sixth sections stricken out, so as to make it conform to the Senate bill, was passed in the Assembly this evening. These were the sections which gave rise to the hubbub between Speaker Smith and certain other members of the House last evening, and which were smuggled into the bill by Nelson J. Waterbury, in the interest of Comptroller Green.

INCREASED SALARY TO CORONERS MERSENGRIS.

Mr. Mackay had consent to introduce a bill ratifying the salary of the New York Coroners' messenger as fixed by the Board of Supervisors, December 24, 1868, and the Comptroller is directed to pay the same.

TAX AND ASSESSMENT COMMISSIONERS.

24, 1888, and the Comptroller is directed to pay the same.

TAX AND ASSESSMENT COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Twombly introduced a bill relating to taxes and assessments in the city of New York, which authorizes the Board of Supervisors to appoint four Commissioners of Taxes within ten days after the passage of the act; the Commissioners shall hold office five years. On the election ofthe se Commissioners the terms of office of the present Commissioners that terminate. The salary of each Commissioner shall be \$4,000 per annum. The Commissioners shall appoint and fix the compensation of deputies and clerks, said compensation not to exceed \$6,000 per annum. They shall also fix the compensation of the Board of Assessors, and which shall not exceed \$6,000 per annum to each Assessor.

Mr. Hayes introduced a bill providing the manner in which the question of amending the constitution relative to the Court of Appeals, now twice adopted by the Legislature, shall be submitted to the people.

OBITUARY. George C. Hall.

George C. Hall, an eminent financier, a director of the Erie Railway, a military colonel and distinguished member of the American turf, died at his residence, Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, at six o'clock yesterday morning. He was carried off by a sud

residence, Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, at six o'clock yesterday morning. He was carried off by a sudden attack of severe illness in the forty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Hall was born in Brattleboro, Vt., on the 17th day of February, 1828. His father was a leading citizen and one of the most prominent men in the Green Mountain State. The young man embarked in mercantile pursuits in Boston at the age of sixteen years. In 1853 Colonel Hall came to New York and embarked in the white lead business, in which he has principally continued to his death. In the year 1863 he was made purchasing agent of the Eric Railway Company. This position Colonel Hall held till his death, despite of his urgent solicitation to be succeeded in it. He survived the chances and changes of Eric. Soon after his assumption of the duties of Purchasing Agent Colonel Hall was elected a director of the Eric Railway, and continued such till his death, through all the mutations of the company. It is said that Colonel Hall persistently endeavored to divert and dissnade Fisk from his financial feats, and to influence him and all the rest of the old Eric Board to base the business and invest the moneys of the road in interests and plans that made for its direct advancement and solvency. His enthusiasm and zeal in turf pursuits and in perfecting and developing the breed of American horses was admitted by all. This fondness for riding and driving led Colonel Hall to be one of the earliest and most liberal promoters of the "Prospect Park Fair Grounds." He had a stock farm of 1,000 acres at Brattleboro. At his death he was arranging to bring it up to a point of completeness no other place of the kind in this country could boast. The Colonel owned one of the best stables of horses in the United States. For one of them—Jay Gould—a racer of renown, he paid \$30,000. He was a member of the Long Island and Brooklyn and several New York Clubs, as well as of the Art Association; for a long time president of the American humber of the Long Island and Brooklyn and s

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

Tammany Society met last evening at Tammany

Hall, Augustus Schell, Grand Sachem, presiding.

The Committee of Seven, through its chairman John Kelly, presented the names of the new General Committee, which were accepted. The chief point of interest about these was the lists made out for the Third and Sixteenth Assembly districts. In each of these districts it had been found impossible to elect the ticket in the usual way, owing to the conflicting opinions of voters. Each of these districts had rival tickets, and when all chance of compromise had failed among the voters themselves, the Committee of Seven stepped in and selected a ticket of its own for each from the names that appeared on the fival lickets. The following gives the ticket for each of the two districts as accepted by the society last evening:—

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

James Hayes, Michael Feeney, Charles M. Clancey, Patrick Horan, William J. Reilly, Patrick D. Byrnes, Ambrose O'Neill, Richard Knabe, James A. Monaghan, George Cassidy, Thomas Stanton, James Gibbons, Owen Cavanagh, James Dwyer, Timothy O'Brien, Thomas McGuire, John Mullonland, Frederick J. Byrnes.

SEXTERNII ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. The chief point of interest about these was the

Samuel J. Tilden, John Mullane, Alexander S.

BROOKLYN REFORM.

The Reform Committee of Fifty Want the Legislature to Investigate the Affairs of Superintendent Kingsley, the Water Board and Other Commissions. TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY OF

At a meeting of the Committee of Fifty, held on

the evening of April 24, 1872, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:-

ble and resolution was adopted:—

Whereas, William C. Kingsley, signing himself General Superintendent of the New York Bridge Company, in all reply, bearing date April 16, 1872, to a report of this committee, did assert that he "was out of pocket more than a quarter of a million before a blow had been struck on the Brooklyn Bridge;" and whereas the said Kingsley did imply in said communication, and has since stated, that a large portion of said sum was expended in procuring the assent of Congress and of the Legislature of this State to the act incorporating said Bridge Company; and whereas the interest of the people of the clies of Brooklyn and New York requires that the means which have been used to obtain such legislature from the Reseved That the members of the Legislature from the of committees the members of the Legislature from the of committees because the secure the appointment of committees the legislature for the incomporation of the acts of the Legislature for the incorporation of the "New York Bridge Company," and the assent of Congress to the building of the bridge; and to report the result of such investigation at the next session of the Legislature; and that said committee be clothed with power to send for persons and papers and to examine whiteses and take testimony in the matter. And that the said committee be also empowered to examine and take testimony in relation to such Legislative Committee by this Committee of Hity.

And we, the said Committee of Fifty, therefore earnestly memorialize your honorable body that an investigating committee, with powers as defined in the foregoing resolution, to sit during the recess of the Legislating committee, with powers as defined in the foregoing resolution, to sit during the recess of the Legislating, may be a seen to the city of Brooklyn as shall be furnished for investigating committee, with powers as defined in the foregoing tresolution, to sit during the recess of the Legislating, may shall be furnished for investigating committee, with powers as de

And we, the said committee of raty, more esty memorialize your honorable body that an investigating committee, with powers as defined in the foregoing resolution, to sit during the recess of the Legislature, may be appointed before the adjournment of your honorable body. By order of the Executive Committee.

E. T. BACKHOUSE, Chairman.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States Fleet in the Asiatic Waters-The Sanitary Condition and Command.

China, supplies the following interesting report of the condition of the United States Asiatic fleet under date of Hong Kong, March 14:-

the condition of the United States Asiatic fleet under date of Hong Kong, March 14:—

The Pacific Mail steamship America arrived yesterday from San Francisco, after a very rough passage of thirty-eight days. She brings no Eastern dates later than January 14, though she waited till the 4th of February, three days after her usual day of sailing. No trains had come through on the Pacific Railroad for ten days. This failure to connect caused great anxiety in the fleet, as all were looking very eagerly for our new Admiral, who was expected out by the America to relieve Rear Admiral Rodgers as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet.

There have been two cases of smallpox on the Colorado while here; John Kelly, a seaman on board, died of smallpox in the hospital on shore, the 8th of March. In the other case the patient recovered soon after removal to the hospital.

The health of the fleet is now generally very good. Even the man Cronin, who was so severely injured by falling on deck from near the top of the Colorado's malumast, is still alive and doing well, wha a fair prospect of recovery.

The Bonicia came in from Manila on the 21st. The Alaska has been at Yokohama since last November. The Ashuelot, after doing good service near Poochow by finding the hidden rook on which the Suwonada was so fatally injured, has taken our Consul at Amoy, Mr. Lo Gendre, over to Formosa, whence she is expected to come down to Hong Kong. The Monocacy has been guarding Amorican interests at Shaughae during the winter, and the little Palos doing similar duty at Tien-tsin. She is expected to come down to boreaks up.

WASHINGTON.

History of the Fish Alabama Compromise.

Rejection of the Drake-Morrill Claim Amendment.

Passage of the Houard Resolution in the House.

Refusal to Date the Final Adjournment.

DEBATE OPENED ON THE TARIFF BILL

Its Slim Chances in the

Senate.

The Pacific Mail Job in a New Disguise.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1872. The Alabama Treaty—Paucity of Relia-ble News—How the Fish Compromise

Got Wind. It is exceedingly difficult to get any positive information on the question of consequential dam-ages outside of the well known position of the President himself. Every declaration, even to the tail end of every story which comes from the White House, is to the effect that the views of the President remain unchanged with regard to the Geneva Tribunal. Secretary Fish, on the other hand, occupies an exceedingly doubtful position. He has been playing two parts, one as Secretary of State, in which he does the bidding of the President; the other as Hamilton Fish, in which he performs as an amateur diplomat in private parlors and at society Granville that consequential damages were right fully put into our case at Geneva, and argued the reasons why they should be acted upon by the tribunal; in the other character he hints at a possible accommodation, which practically amounts to a back down from our posttion. The President, all the members of the Cabinet, the members of the Foreign Affairs and For eign Relations committees and the leading republicans in both houses of Congress declare that no

When it is remembered that Mr. Cameron, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a speech in the Senate days after we had news of Earl Granville's first note, confessed that he knew nothing about it, the knowledge and opinions of these people are comparatively worth less. Nobody interested in the settlement of this grave question knows how to accomplish it; and while the President insists upon what he has always insisted upon, Mr. Fish looks about for a way of retreat, and at last discovers an absurd basis of compromise, which he whispers into the ear of Mr. Russell Gurney, who communicates it to Sir Edward Thornton, who despatches it to Down ing street, and the world beholds the wonderfu spectacle of the Secretary of State conducting one negotiation and Mr. Fish another.

Mr. Gurney believed until Tuesday that the Treaty of Washington would prove a failure, and actually withheld from the public an award by the Mixed Claims Com-mission, because he believed any action by it would be futile. After his communication with Fish, as Fish at dinner and not as Secretary of State, he became convinced that the treaty was saved, and that the American government would withdraw from its position. He then proceeded to announce the award, which he before regarded as scless, and he and Fish together played the parts of amateur statesmen to the chagrin of the country and the astonishment of the world.

The Houard Resolution Passed by 145 to 45-Final Adjournment Still Undecided-Taking Up the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Banks made the closing speech in the Houard case this morning, after which the vote resulted in Committee on Foreign Affairs, with the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Bingham, providing that the privileges secured to citizens of the United States by the seventh article of the treaty of 1790 were not denied in the trial of Dr. Houard, by a vote of yeas 145, nays 45. Forty-five members voted against offering protection to a man claiming allegiance to the government of the United State and asking its protection upon the miserable subterfuge that his citizenship was not proved beyond the quibbles and technicalities of international law Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, is entitled to great credit for the unpartisan spirit in which he man-

aged the matter.

The following are the preamble and resolution as

adopted:—
Whereas it is alleged that Dr. John Emilio Huoard has, after one year's imprisonment and trial by a military court martial, been convicted of complicity in an insurrection against the Spanish government in the Island of Cuba, and upon said conviction has been transported to a penal colony of Spain for the term of eight years, from which conviction, sentence and punishment he appeals for protection to the government of the United States; and whereas it appears, first, that the said Dr. Houard was a native born citizen of the United States; second, that he never renounced his allediance as such citizen, but, on the contrary, has claimed to be and has been enrolled by the officers of the government of the United States as a citizen of the United States; third, that it is not shown by any form of proof that he ever became, by any act, a subject or citizen of the government of Spain; and whereas it further appears that his trial, sentence and punishment have been in disregard and violation of his undoubted rights as a citizen of the United States under the constitution and laws thereof and the treaty of October 27, 1796, between the United States and Spain; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House the adopted:-

and laws thereof and the treaty of October 27, 1795, between the United States and Spain; therefore be t

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House the said John Emilio Houard was and is a citizen of the United States by birth and continued and uninterrupted choice, and as such is entitled to all and every protection from this government; and in the opinion of the House the President should promptly demand his unconditional release and the restoration of his property, which has been confiscated to the use of the Spanish government, unless it shall be made to appear on investigation, to the satisfaction of the Executive Department that the said Houard has been held for and duly convicted of an offence committed by him within the jurisdiction of Spain, and has been prosecuted therefor under authority of law and according to the course of proceedings usual in like cases, and that the privileges secured to citizens of the United States by the seventh article of the treaty with Spain of the 27th of October, 1795, were neither denied nor disregarded on his trial.

Mr. Dawes moved forward with the Tariff bill after Dr. Houard was diposed of, and proposed to

after Dr. Houard was diposed of, and proposed to go into Committee of the Whole for its consideration, and pending some discussion in regard to the points to be adjusted in regard to limiting the time of debate, &c., Mr. Dickey, of Pennsyl vania, offered as a question of privilege concurrent resolution for adjournment on the 29th of May. This proposition immediately raised a breeze. Mr. Garfield, with his appropriations, involving work enough alone to absorb the time until the 20th of May, objected energetically, and Mr. Garfielde, Delogate from Washington Territory, objected in the name of millions acres of territory and many thousands of constituents to adjournment before any of

tested election cases before his committee which ought to be decided before another adjournment Governor Blair, of Michigan, never knew any harm to be done by an adjournment of Congress. H arganged in a few telling sentences the tariff and revenue reform. If his plan could be adopted it would settle the country for business and prove satisfactory all round. Mr. Dickey then spoke for

his resolution, but the temper was evidently not for adjournment, and the resolution was lost; but resolutions freely made to hurry and get through as At last Mr. Dawes got the floor and moved to go

into Committee of the Whole, which was done, with Mr. Scofield in the chair. Mr. Dawes made a very few remarks to open the ball, when Mr. Finkelnburg, of Missouri, who has charge of the bill, made the opening speech, explaining the provisions and ably supporting them. Mr. Finkelnburg is a young man, and has already taken a prominent position in the legislation of Congress. He is the youngest man that has ever taken charge of a tariff bill, and his management of it is looked to with considerable interest. His introduction was an able, well considered effort, in which he made many telling points, going over the entire scope of the bill and defending it in detail. His manner when discussing the subject of reducing the duty on woollens was somewhat patronizing toward the chairman of the committee reporting the bill when he said he hoped, that the gentleman from Massachusetts would con sent to sink the local considerations of constituents and take a national view of the matter and act for the good of the whole country.

Mr. Finkelnburg held the attention of the House,

although he is not an attractive speaker. He holds by the weight of matter rather than through smooth speech. His manner is that of conviction, always addressing the reason rather than the feelings. There is a very general interest felt in the discus sion of the bill. There is music in the air and a promise of some field days during the coming week. Debate is limited to Friday.

The Drake Amendment Killed in the Senate-The Goat Island Steal-Chances

for a Tariff Bill.

As predicted in these despaches of last night, he Senate this morning repudiated its action in Committee of the Whole yesterday in re-enacting the Drake Amendment, in the shape of Morrill's Amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The vote upon a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday and a rejection of the amendment stood 6 to 23 for the amendment, Mr. Frelinghuysen, who was in favor of the amendment, voting against it so as to be able to move a reconsideration. It was the tactics of those in favor of the measure, if they lost it this morning to move a reconsideration late this evening, when few members were present, and if possible pass it, and so that a conference committee could be obtained, which would save some of the provisions of the amendment. To this end Mr. Fre linghuysen moved a reconsideration late this evening, pending which the Senate adjourned, which is a final burial of a most unjust piece of legislation.

The Goat Island steal also came up in the Senate by the Vice President presenting it for consideration, when Mr. Cole gave evidence of his temper toward the bill by objecting to its reading. He will fight the swindle as long as he is in the Senate, partly because he has always been its enemy, and partly because it is the pet scheme of Mr. Sargent, of the House, who succeeds him.

Senator Scott, chairman of the committee recently appointed by a caucus of the Senate to regulate the legislation of the session so as to allow an early adjournment, will make a report to-morrow that the bill to repeal the tax on tea and coffee be aken up on Monday, so as to determine what may be done upon tariff questions during the session The opinion gains ground that the Senate will not ect on the tariff bill if it is passed by the Ho

May Interest on Government Loans. The Treasury order for the payment of the May interest without rebate from 24th Instant, includes also interest on the new loan. Assistant Treasurers are directed to pay all interest checks on presentation, without reference to their date. Treasury Balances.

Balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day:-Coin, \$128,931,136, including \$25,233,500 in

coin certificates; currency, \$9,145,664. Kansas Pacific Freights.

The Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad had before them to-day the proposition to compel the Union Pacific Railroad to carry freight coming over the Kansas Pacific Railroad on pro rata terms, without discrimination against the latter road, which, under the act of Congress, claimed to be entitled to the privileges of a branch of the Pacific Railroad. The committee took no final action, but it was evident the majority are in favor of requiring the Union Pacific Railroad to establish pro rata rates with the Kansas Pacific for freight carried road, but the pro rata is not to be merely on the basis of distance, but also of grades and cost of

The Pacific Mail Subsidy Job in a New

Disguise.

The postal appropriation bill, as reported by Mr. Windom, from the Senate Committee on Appropria-tions, contains a provision, such as has been before stated, for doubling the China mail service and subsidy, but the amendment, as proposed by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, is put into the bill with one important change, discovered only to-day, since the bill has been printed. This change consists in substituting for the words 'San Francisco" the words "some port of the United States on the Pacific coast," so that, as reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, the bill appropriates \$1,000,000 for steamship service between some port of the United States on the Pacific coast and Japan and China, and directs the Postmaster General to contract for a term of ten years for carrying a semimonthly mail on the said route, at a compensation not to exceed the rate per voyage now paid for the monthly service, and upon the same conditions and limitations as prescribed by the existing acts of Congress in reference thereto, and the contracts made in pursuance thereof. The amendment also contains provisos as to the size of the steamships to be hereafter accepted for the said service, the right of government to use them in time of war, &c., in the same terms that have been already published. California Representatives assert that the effect of the new amendment will be to leave the selecting of the American port optional with the Postmaster General, and also to allow him to contract with some steamship company other than the Pacific Mail Company, running steamers perhaps to the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad on Puget Sound, Washington Territory, The California Representatives also assert that this proposition is in the interest of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, as against those of San Fran-cisco and of the Pacific Mail line, and will, therefore, be opposed by them in the House with the utmost

Reported Accident to the Kansas Boat, The Navy Department has received no advices concerning the accident reported as having occurred to a boat of the Kansas in the harbor of Greytown, Nicaragua. The Secretary this morning telegraphed to the United States Consul at Kings ton, Jamaica, where the Kansas is reported to have arrived, and whence the report is telegraphed, asking him if he had information of the reported accident, and if so to telegraph particulars to the department. Nothing in response had been received up to the time of closing the department, at four P. M.

INSTALLATION SERVICES.

The Rev. J. S. Ramsey Elected Pastor of the Harlem Presbyterian Church.

The services attending the installation of Rev. J. S. Ramsey as pastor of the Harlem Presbyterian church—which office was made vacant by the resigconstituents to adjournment before any of their interests had been considered. Mr. Banks protested in the name of the unfinished business before the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Tariff bill. Mr. Cox asked if it could be possible the House would consent to an adjournment before the shipping interests of the country had received the least attention. He said his resolution was got up in the interest of protectionists and this administration; that they were determined the nominees of the Cindinati and Philadelphia Conventions should be discussed. Mr. Shanks pleaded for the Indian Committee. Mr. McCrary. of Iowa, for the Contribution of the chair of the conciledation of the chair of the contribution. The services were concluded by well selected music by the choir.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Meeting at the Cooper Institute Last Night.

Mrs. Lozier, M. D.; Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Morris on the Stand-They Testify in Regard to Woman's Capacity as a Politician.

At half-past seven o'clock last evening there were gathered in the great hall of the Cooper Institute some 200 persons, the great majority of whom were ladies. Some thirty or forty young men were scattered about in the more distant portions of the house. At the above hour large accessions began to be made to the audience, and an old newsvender arrived with an armful of papers. This venerable gamin created a gentle uproar for a while, shouting in a husky, weak voice the name of an obscure evening journal, and stopping to harangue each

lady purchaser in a set speech.

At eight o'clock Mrs. CLEMENCE LOZIER, M. D., came forward and said:—Our motto is, "Do to others as you would have others do to you." Men and women recognize in each other something more than grown-up children. The Christian religion teaches us that women have souls. They constitute one-half the population of the United States, and yet they are debarred from the privileges of the ballot boxes. In Massachusetts we have

SIXTY THOUSAND MORE WOMEN than men. In New York we have 175,000 more women than men. Yet with this overwhelming majority we are debarred from representation. It is claimed that England is more free than America, in that educated men rule there, while here the country is ruled by the dissipated and vicious through the primaries. I have been a property holder for forty-years, and yet I have never had a voice in the making or unmaking of the laws relative to propmaking or unmaking of the laws relative to property. The speaker here quoted Charles Summer, then glided off into a fine poetical rhapsody, gracefully turning a point which brought her to the level of the common schools, which throughout the length and breadth of the land were in the majority of cases presided over by women. These women would conquer the obstacles before them by teaching the children who would be the men and women of the future.

The Chairwoman then introduced Mrs. Blake, who read the following resolution:—

who read the following resolution:—
Whereas marriage and the family are the basis of society; and whereas women and men have in the family an equal influence, though different duties; therefore Resolved, That in the State also women should have a recognized place and voice, and that the time has come when the wisdom that is bound up with maternity and tenderness, as well as the wisdom that proceeds from force and reflection, is required to perfect our government.

when the wisdom that is bound up with maternity and tenderness, as well as the wisdom that proceeds from force and reflection, is required to perfect our government.

Mrs. Blake—In offering this resolution to your acceptance I propose, before putting it to the vote, to say somewhat in explanation of it. The first statement is that "marriage and the family are the bases of society." This is so self-evident a proposition that I hope every one here will agree to it. The strongest instinct in the human breast is that which lends to monogamic marriage, and the most sacred feelings of the breast are those which cling to the remembrances of the home and the family. Are we all so old as to have forgotten our childhood? No; forever and forever its tender memories are with us. We are hurrying swiftly away down the river of time from that enchanted land of sunshine and of flowers, but ever looking backwards along the rapid stream we catch the reflection of that "light of other days," and over the waters there yet floats to us faintly the echo of the songs and the dances of that light-hearted time. And who were the central figures of these

PICTURES OF THE PAST?

The father and mother, going with us hand in hand; watching over us, caring for us, providing our pleasures. Perhaps the grass waves green over their graves now, but memory still brings back to us the kind clasp of the father's hand, the infinite tenderness of the mother's kiss, and if they are gone from us the breast still yearns, sometimes with a longing that will not be stifled, for one glance from the dear eyes that are closed, one word from a voice that is still. Youth has been with us all, too—youth with its generous impulses and turbulent passions. We are all lovers, then; affirst fall of fluttering admiration for every bright being of the opposite sex that crosses our path. This is the dear eyes that are closed, one word from a voice that is still. Youth has been with us all, too—youth with the most engaging frankness and absolute conviction of truth—a per

where one has a right to go, where there are bright eyes to welcome one and loving hearts to sympathize with one's own. These philosophers would destroy this also. They tell us that children must EELONG TO THE STATE, and that each human being must be an independent unit, with no ties except the abstract ones of duty to humanity. What lonely desolation there is in this thought. No MARIMOR! NO MOME!

No MARIMOR! NO MOME!

No Children! What would life be without these ties? A dreary desert, in which each human being would be as isolated and as helpiess as one of the shiftling sands of the Sahara. The trust of young hearts, the clasp of lift the hands are some of the linfances that help us older folk to fulfil the aspirations of our youth—that haspire us to try to lead such lives as shall be seemly in those young eyes. And what happiness there is in the thought of a home! The fire borns brightly on the hearth, the little ones are frolleking in its light, and grandpa looks on with a simile of contentment on the worn and aged face; but better than all and dearer than all is the light of love that looks out of the dear eyes of the companion of a lifetime—the chought of they youthful affection that will go with us to the end. But do you not see that to the realization of a happy home and a happy marriage the equality of the man and the woman is indispensable? Between two lovers there is no thought of who shall be ruler; the young man gladly avows himself a slave, and is only too ready to wear the filmsy fetters of marriage. And so in the home, the wife and morther has her allotted place, and there is no thought of denying her right or her voter; she rules over the parior and the kitchen generally with undisputed sovereignty, and the government of the family and the education of the children are entrusted to her. She is considered quite competent to the family and the constitute of the propose of the man, which are the limbsy fetters of marriage. The advocates of woman suffrage are to day a powerful party—no longer a me

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ANTIOCH.

The late disastrous earthquake at Antioch has rendered homeless thousands of human beings. That our fellow creatures are not only in dire extremity, but are absolutely starving, can be gleaned from the following telegraphic despatch. In the

days of old Antioch held as high a place as London or Chicago in the world's esteem. For antiquity's gake, if no other, let relief be granted her perishing citizens:—

Mr. William A. Booth, of New York, has just received the following telegram from the well known American missionaries in Syris, Rev. S. H. Calhoun and Rev. Dr. Joseup:—"Antioch and villiages destroyed. Survivors perishing. Contributions imporatively needed. Send received by telegraph." A meeting will be held Monday evening, April 39, at cight o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Mon's Christian Association, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, for the purpose of responding to this appeal.

WILLIAM E. DODGE.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH.